

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE USAID FUNDED PROJECT

FOR THE SIXTH QUARTER

(APRIL - JUNE, 2001)

SECOND QUARTER OF 2001

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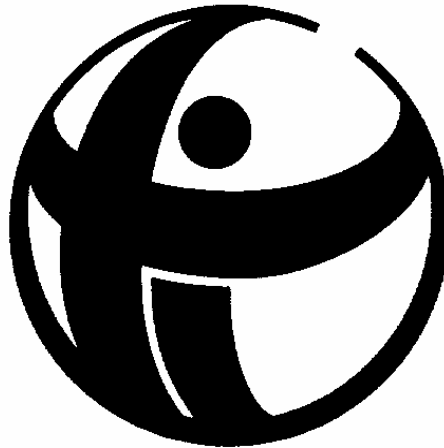
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**PROGRESS REPORT
ON
THE USAID FUNDED PROJECT
ENTITLED
“COMBATING CORRUPTION THROUGH
PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC SERVICE
DELIVERY SYSTEM”**

**FOR THE
SECOND QUARTER
(APRIL - JUNE, 2001)**



**SUBMITTED BY
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL BANGLADESH CHAPTER**

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

TIB is implementing the National Integrity Program, which has four components:

- ❑ Fact-Finding Exercise (FFE),
- ❑ Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC),
- ❑ Advice and Information Center (AIC) and
- ❑ National Integrity Workshops (NIWs).

During the period (April–June, 2001), the NIP team has achieved the targets as outlined in our previous quarterly report. Following is a summary of the progress in the second quarter, 2001.

1.2 Fact-Finding Exercise:

TIB completed the FFE on three watchdog agencies. These are:

- ❑ Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC),
- ❑ Comptroller & Auditor General office (C & AG), and
- ❑ Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

The Board of Trustees of TIB decided to monitor the performances of these three watchdog agencies. They decided to prepare report card on these three agencies. To monitor the performances of these three agencies, we should identify some indicator. The completed FFE would be used as the baseline information. TIB will release report card on these three agencies periodically. (See Chapter two)

1.3 Committees of Concerned Citizens:

All of the proposed CCC have been formed in the identified areas. The average number of the CCC members in a committee is almost 15. The total numbers of CCC members are 88. The highest number of CCC member are in Mymensingh sadar, which is 19. The lowest number of CCC members are in Madhupur, which is 12. Out of 88, the number of female members is 19. All of them have been started their activities. 40% members of CCC belong to the age group 40-49, 21% belong to each age group of 60-69 and 30-39, 14% belong to the age group 50-59 and another 3% belong to the group 21 - 29. The average age of the CCC members is 47.14. The average age is lowest in Madhupur, which is 40.75 and highest in Mymensingh, which is 50.1.

The average age for Nalitabari and Kishorganj is 42.93 and 47.67 respectively. On the other hand, the average for Jamalpur and Muktagacha is 50.07 and 49.77 respectively. Fifty per cent of the CCC members obtained graduate degree, 33 per cent obtained postgraduate degree. Only nine per cent of the CCC members obtained e H.S.C, 4 per cent obtained S.S.C degree. Only 3 per cent CCC members are below S. S. C. 77% per cent of the CCC members are Muslim, 22 per cent are Hindu and only 1 per cent are Christian. The highest numbers of CCC members are lawyer and teacher. 47 per cent of the CCC members are teachers and lawyers. In Mymensing, Nalitabari and Madhupur, the highest number of CCC members are teacher. In Muktagacha, Jamalpur and Kishorganj, the highest number of CCC members are lawyer. The third professional group in CCC is businessman and fourth is journalist. (See Chapter Three)

1.4 Advice And Information Center:

The third component of the establishment of an Advice and Information Center (AIC) is closely related to the setting up of CCC. The latest information regarding the extent, nature and location of corruption in Bangladesh will flow into this central clearing-house from the CCC. The proposed AIC under NIP would be housed in Mymensingh.

The NIP team has under taken the following activities in order to establish the proposed AIC:

1. News scan database;
2. Report card on primary education;
3. Report card on health; and
4. Information gathering and dissemination on “How to get services from public service delivery institutions”.
5. Research on “Corruption in recruitment in public offices in Mymensingh”
6. Research on “Budgetary allocation and corruption in different public works”
7. Survey on “Public officials perception on local public institutions in terms of their transparency, integrity and accountability through cross-check of opinions of different institutions”
8. Report card Survey on “The textbook crisis of the secondary school students”

(See Chapter Four)

1.5 National Integrity Workshops:

The fourth component of the NIP is the holding of national integrity workshops. Based on the experience of the first three components, the fourth component will be executed. The NIP team decided to conduct a number of workshops on the following areas:

1. Manual on Committees of Concerned Citizens
2. Report card on primary education
3. Report card on health
4. News Scan Database
5. The report on Bureau of Anti-Corruption
6. The report on Comptroller and Auditor General office
7. The report on Public Accounts Committee
8. The Role of Civil Society in Curbing Corruption and Improve Governance
9. Report card methodology – an advocacy tool in curbing corruption, improving transparency and accountability (See Chapter Five).

CHAPTER TWO

FACT-FINDING EXERCISE

2.1 Introduction:

The NIP team completed the proposed Fact-Finding Exercise on Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAC), Comptroller and Auditor General Office (C & AG), and Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The main objective of the proposed Fact-Finding Exercise was to find out the role of watchdog agencies in curbing corruption and their limitations. TIB decided to conduct report card study on these agencies periodically. The main objective of the report card study is to monitor the performances of these three watchdog agencies. We are planning to identify some indicators by which, the performances of these agencies can be evaluated. The following shows a brief discussion on these three agencies.

2.2 Bureau of Anti-Corruption:

The Fact-Finding Exercise on BAC has been completed. A group discussion on the report was held in the previous quarter (January–March 2001). The participants suggested minor changes to further improve incorporated at the moment. NIP staff incorporated the suggestions in this quarter (April – June, 2001). The Board of Trustees of TIB decided to monitor the performances of BAC. On the basis of some indicators, the performances would be monitored. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) would be arranged to identify the indicators by which the performances would be monitored. The report on BAC would be released through a press conference by the end of September, 2001. To conduct FFE on BAC, we faced a number of problems. The NIP team did not get enough information on BAC due the following reasons:

- ❑ Official Secret Act;
- ❑ Lack of up-to-date statistics; and
- ❑ Lack of research reports and publications

The following table shows the contents of the completed report on BAC:

Contents

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Objective of Fact Finding
- 1.3 Source of Fact Finding
- 1.4 Limitation of Fact Finding
- 1.5 Importance of Fact Finding

- 1.6 Frame work of the Fact Finding Report
- 2.0 Historical Background**
 - 2.1 British Colonial Period
 - 2.2 Pakistan Period
 - 2.3 Bangladesh Period
- 3.0 Organizational Structure**
 - 3.1 Organizational Structure
 - 3.2 Analysis of Organizational Structure
 - 3.3 Accountability Structure
 - 3.4 Position and Status of the Bureau's Officials
 - 3.5 Manpower of the Bureau
 - 3.6 Appointment of Officials in the Bureau
- 4.0 Sphere of Work and Working Method of the Bureau**
 - 4.1 Sphere of Work of the Bureau
 - 4.2 Working Method of the Bureau
- 5.0 Functions of the Bureau**
 - 5.1 Receipt and Screening of Complaints
 - 5.2 Verification of Complaints
 - 5.3 Lodging Complaint in Thana (FIR)
 - 5.4 Investigation Process
 - 5.5 Prosecution
 - 5.6 Approval Process of Inquiry/FIR/ Investigation/FRT/ Charge-sheet
 - 5.7 Chain of Command in the Approval Process
 - 5.8 Time Spent from Receipt of Complaint to Seeking Approval for Inquiry and FIR
 - 5.9 Internal Routine Work
 - 5.10 Summary of the Bureau's Work
- 6.0 Analysis of Bureaus' Activities**
 - 6.1 Anti-corruption Council and the Bureau's Next Activities
 - 6.2 Performance of Bureau and Causes of Weak Performance
 - 6.3 Comments on the statistical data analysis of the Bureau
 - 6.4 Bureau and Government
 - 6.5 Conviction Rate Against Political Individuals
 - 6.6 Bureau and Government High Officials
 - 6.7 Budget of Bureau of Anti-corruption
- 7.0 Anti-corruption Movement: Country Experience**
 - 7.1 India: CBI
 - 7.2 Honk Kong: ICAC
 - 7.3 A Comparative Study: CBI, ICAC, BAC
- 8.0 Field Report on District Anti Corruption Bureaus**
 - 8.1 Programs of DAB
 - 8.2 Sources of Complaints at DAB
 - 8.3 Areas of Complaint at DAB
 - 8.4 Manpower of DAB
 - 8.5 Problems Encountered
 - 8.6 Performance of the DABs
 - 8.7 Role of the DABs in Checking Corruption
 - 8.8 Opinion of DAB Officials
 - 8.9 General Comments on Visits to DAB
- 9.0 Problems and hindrances**
 - 9.1 Inadequate Training
 - 9.2 Quality of Work
 - 9.3 Efficiency
 - 9.4 Lack of Expertise
 - 9.5 Political Patronization
 - 9.6 Inefficiency of Public Prosecutors in conducting cases (Opinion of PP)
 - 9.7 Dearth of Witness
 - 9.8 Rumors
 - 9.9 Wastage of Time

- 9.10 Political and Personal Pressures and Lobbying
- 9.11 Interference in Bureau's Work (A Case Study)
- 9.12 Lack of Political Commitment
- 9.13 Corruption by Bureau's Officials
- 9.14 Stagnation in the Bureau (A Case Study)
- 9.15 Lack of Legal Jurisdiction of the Bureau

10.0 Recommendations

- A. Introduction of Bureau
- B. Modern Technology in the Bureau's Activities
- C. Receiving and Screening Complaints
- D. Dynamic and Effective Inquiry and Investigation Activities
- E. Submission of Charge-sheet and Prosecution
- F. Recruitment and Transfer
- G. Training
- H. Accommodation and Transport
- I. Increase Inter-departmental Relationship and Lobbying
- J. Few Recommendation to Increase the Performance of the Bureau
- K. Independence of the Bureau

11.0 Annex

12.0 Bibliographical References

2.3 Comptroller and Auditor General Office:

The Fact-Finding Exercise on C & AG's office has been completed. We are now waiting the comments of the C & AG on the report. The Board of Trustees of TIB has decided to monitor the performances of C & AG's office. On the basis of some indicators, the performance would be monitored. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) would be arranged to identify the indicators by which the performance would be monitored. The report on C & AG's office would be released through a press conference by the end of September, 2001.

List of contents of the report on C & AG office:

The following table shows the list of contents of the report on C & AG's office

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Objective of Fact Finding
- 1.3 Source of Fact Finding
- 1.4 Limitation of Fact Finding
- 1.5 Importance of Fact Finding
- 1.6 Frame work of the Fact Finding Report

2.0 Introduction of Office

- 2.1 C&AG's Office
- 2.2 Audit Directorate
- 2.3 Accounts Office
- 2.4 Organogram of C & AG Office
- 2.5 Appointment of Officials of C & AG Office
- 2.6 Manpower
- 2.7 Training System

3. Legal Responsibilities of C & AG

- 3.1 Constitution and C&AG
- 3.2 Constitution, Rules of Business and C&AG

- 3.3 Tenure of C & AG
- 4. Main Functions**
 - 4.1 Accounting Activities
 - 4.2 Audit Activities
 - 4.3 Duration of Audit
- 5. Parliamentary Committees and C & AG Office**
 - 5.1 Public Accounts Committee
 - 5.2 Public Undertaking Committee
- 6. Reform Activities of C & AG's Office**
 - 6.1 STAG Project
 - 6.2 RIGA Project
 - 6.3 RIBEC Project
- 7. Audit conducted by the C & AG's Office**
 - 7.1 Special audit
 - 7.2 Performance Audit
- 8. Performance of C&AG Office**
 - 8.1 Sample of Performance Audit
 - 8.2 Statistics on Performance Audit
- 9. Problems and Hindrances of C&AG Office**
 - 9.1 Constitutional Power of C&AG hindrance
 - 9.2 Joint activities on Audit and Accounts
 - 9.3 Lack of Efficient and Trained staff
 - 9.4 Lack of proper Training
 - 9.5 Experienced Staff did not get proper work
 - 9.6 Staff involvement in corruption
 - 9.7 Gap of accounts of CGA
 - 9.8 Desired training not obtained from FIMA
 - 9.9 Limited scope of audit
 - 9.10 Importance given on less importance audit
 - 9.11 Class I Officers have limited scope of involvement in audit
 - 9.12 Audit reports are not published for people
 - 9.13 Weak Accounts were prepared by CGA
 - 9.14 Complexity of CAO's Responsibilities
- 10. Recommendations**
 - 10.1 Brochure of C & AG Office
 - 10.2 Application of Modern Technology and Modern Training
 - 10.3 Appoint honest, efficient and man of integrity personnel
 - 10.4 Complete Audit activities timely
 - 10.5 Separation of Audit and Accounts department
 - 10.6 Application of Performance Audit
 - 10.8 Increase in Tenure of C & AG
 - 10.9 Give Freedom to Apply Constitutional Power
 - 10.10
- 11. Annexes**
 - 12. Bibliography

2.4 Public Accounts Committee (PAC):

The Fact-Finding Exercise on the Public Accounts Committee has been completed. The Board of Trustees of TIB has decided to monitor the performance of PAC. On the basis of some indicators, the performance would be monitored. A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) would be arranged to identify the indicators by which the performance would be monitored. The report on PAC would be released through a press conference by the end of September 2001. To conduct FFE on PAC it was difficult to get appointment with PAC members owing to their tight

schedule. We could make appointments with seven out of fifteen members of PAC. The following table shows the contents of the report on PAC:

Contents

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Research Objectives
- 1.3 Research Methodology
- 1.4 Source of Fact Finding
- 1.5 Limitation of Fact Finding
- 1.6 Significance of Fact Finding

2. Introduction of PAC

- 2.1 Parliamentary Committee
- 2.2 Public Accounts Committee
- 2.3 Significance of PAC as a committee

3. Organizational Structure of PAC

- 3.1 Organizational structure
- 3.2 Number of committee members
- 3.3 Process of Nomination of Members

4. Legal Jurisdiction and Responsibilities of PAC

- 4.1 Constitutional base of PAC
- 4.2 Legal jurisdiction of PAC
- 4.3 Legal responsibility of PAC

5. Work Method of PAC

- 5.1 PAC's Receipt of Report
- 5.2 Submission of agenda before the members
- 5.3 Committee's method of work

6. Activities of various committees under PAC

- 6.1 First PAC
- 6.2 PAC's second committee
- 6.3 Third Committee of PAC
- 6.4 Fourth committee of PAC
- 6.5 Fifth committee of PAC
- 6.6 Sixth committee of PAC

7. An analysis of the interview and data given by PAC members

8. Problems faced by PAC

- 8.1 No system for monitoring the recommendation
- 8.2 No system for reporting activities
- 8.3 No system to control the ministries
- 8.4 Weak administrative support
- 8.5 Lack of expert members
- 8.6 PAC members serving as members of other committees
- 8.7 Lack of modernization in activities

9. Performance of 6th PAC and TIB's comments

- 9.1 Report published by PAC
- 9.2 Audit report and statistics on audit objection
- 9.3 Audit analysis
- 9.4 Presence of committee members in meetings

9.5 TIB observation and comments

CHAPTER THREE COMMITTEES OF CONCERNED CITIZENS

3.1 Introduction:

The main objectives of the formation of the Committees of Concerned Citizens are to create local groups who will serve as local lobbying groups seeking to curb corruption, instigate reform and promote integrity in public service delivery systems.

The NIP team has identified the stages of the formation of CCC. The stages are: firstly the identification of the geographical locations. Secondly, the selection of individuals for the CCC. Thirdly, the formation of CCC. Fourthly, initiation of CCC activity. The NIP team has completed the first and second stage and third stages in all of the selected sites of NIP that is, the formation of CCC has been completed. All of the CCC have started their activities. The first CCC was formed on 19th September, 2000 and the last CCC was formed on 9th June, 2001 in Kishorganj. The following table shows date of the formation of the CCC, number of members, profession of the convenor:

Table 3.1 Basic information of CCC

SL	Area	Number of CCC members	Date of CCC formation	Profession of the convenor
01.	Mymensingh sadar	19	September 19, 2000	Professor
02.	Muktagacha,	13	December, 20, 2000	Lawyer and former MP
03.	Jamalpur sadar	14	March 03, 2000	Former MP
04.	Nalitabari, Sherpur	15	May 11, 2001	Journalist
05.	Madhupur, Tangail	12	May, 12, 2001	Professor
06.	Kishorganj sadar	15	June 09, 2001	Retired professor

3.2 Soci-demographic background of the CCC members:

The age and sex structure of CCC members, religion, educational background and occupational status of the CCC members are discussed in the following.

3.2.1. Age structure of the CCC members:

40% members of CCC belong to the age group 40-49, 21% belong to each age group of 60-69 and 30-39, 14% belong to the age group 50-59 and another 3% belong to the group 21 - 29. In

Mymensingh, the highest number of the CCC members belong to the age group 40-49 and 60-69. In Muktagacha, Nalitabari, Madhupur and Kishorganj, the highest number of CCC members belong to the age group of 40-49. In Jamalpur, the highest number of CCC members belong to the age group of 50-59. The following table shows the age structure of the CCC members. (See table A and figure A)

3.2.2 Average age of the CCC members:

The average age of the CCC members is 47.14. The average age is lowest in Madhupur, which is 40.75 and highest in Mymensingh, which is 50.1. The average age for Nalitabari and Kishorganj is 42.93 and 47.67 respectively. On the other hand, the average for Jamalpur and Muktagacha is 50.07 and 49.77 respectively. The table shows the average of the CCC members. (See figure B)

3.2.3 Sex structure of the CCC members:

Six CCC constitute of 78 per cent male and 22 per cent female members. The female members are highest in Kishorganj, which is 26.67 and the lowest in Muktagacha, percentage is 15. (See table B and figure C)

3.2.4 Educational qualification of the CCC members:

Fifty per cent of the CCC members obtained graduate degree, 33 per cent obtained postgraduate degree. Only nine per cent of the CCC members obtained e H.S.C, 4 per cent obtained S.S.C degree. Only 3 per cent CCC members are below S. S. C. In Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Nalitabari and Madhupur, most of the CCC members are graduates. In Kishorganj highest number of CCC members obtained graduate and postgraduate degree. In muktagacha, highest number of CCC members obtained post graduate degree (See table C and figure D)

3.2.5 Religion of the CCC members:

77% per cent of the CCC members are Muslim, 22 per cent are Hindu and only 1 per cent are Christian. Muktagacha have the highest number of Hindu CCC members, which are 39. Lowest number of Hindu members are in Jamalpur. (See table D and figure E)

3.2.6 Main profession of the CCC members:

The highest numbers of CCC members are lawyer and teacher. 47 per cent of the CCC members are teachers and lawyers. In Mymensing, Nalitabari and Madhupur, the highest number of CCC members are teacher. In Muktagacha, Jamalpur and Kishorganj, the highest number of CCC members are lawyer. The third professional group in CCC is businessman and fourth is journalist. (See table E and figure F)

Table A: Age structure of the CCC members

Age Group	Age structure of the CCC members						Total
	Mymensingh sadar	Muktagacha Mymensingh	Jamalpur sadra	Nalitabari Sherpur	Madhupur Tangail	Kishorganj sadar	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
20 – 29	00	00	7.14	13.00	00	00	3.41
30 - 39	21.05	15.38	14.28	20.00	33.33	26.67	21.59
40 – 49	36.84	46.15	14.28	40.00	66.67	40.00	39.77
50 – 59	5.26	7.69	42.86	20.00	00	6.67	13.64
60-69	36.84	30.77	21.43	7.00	00	26.67	21.59

Figure A: Age structure of CCC members

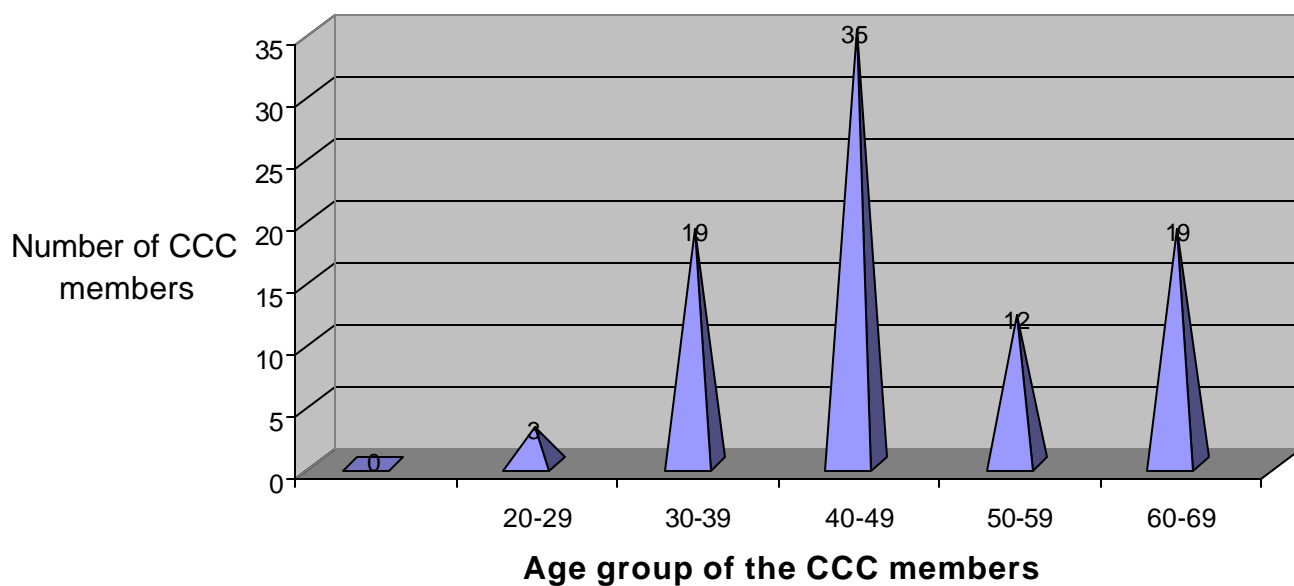


Figure B: Average age of CCC members

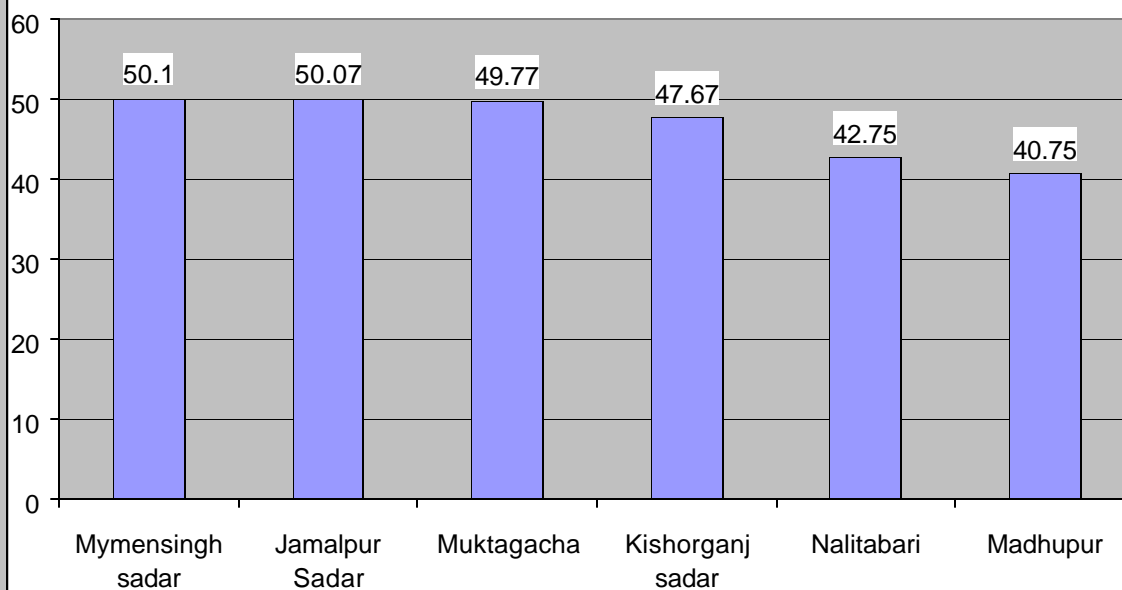


Table B: Sex structure of CCC members

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Sex structure of the CCC members</i>						<i>Total</i>
	Mymensingh sadar	Muktagacha Mymensingh	Jamalpur sadra	Nalitabari Sherpur	Madhupur Tangail	Kishorganj sadar	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male	79.00	85.00	78.57	80.00	75.00	73.33	78.41
Female	21.00	15.00	21.42	20.00	25.00	26.67	21.59

Figure C: Sex Structure of CCC members

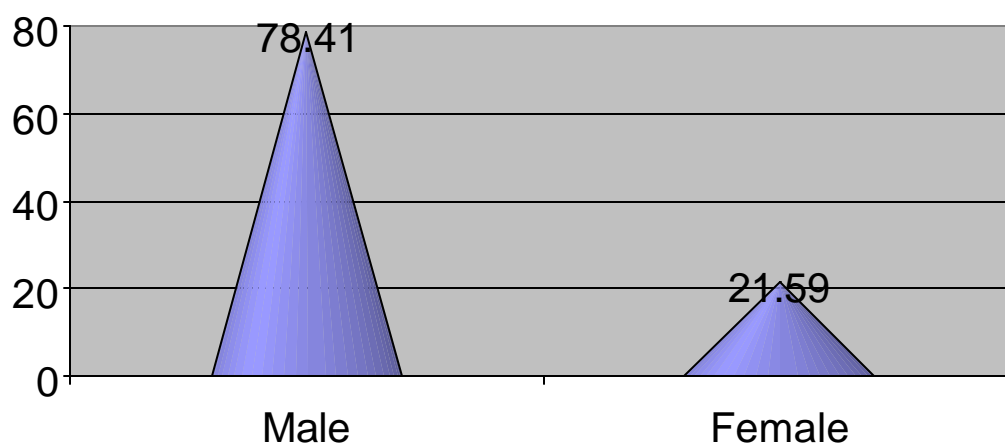


Table C: Educational qualification of CCC members

<i>Educational qualification</i>	<i>Educational background of the CCC members</i>						<i>Total</i>
	Mymensingh sadar	Muktagacha Mymensingh	Jamalpur sadra	Nalitabari Sherpur	Madhupur Tangail	Kishorganj sadar	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Below S .S. C	00	23.07	00	00	00	00	3.4
S.S.C	5.00	7.69	00	0	8.33	6.66	4.5
H.S.C	00	15.38	14.28	13.0	16.67	00	9.1
Graduates	58.00	23.07	57.14	60.0	50.00	46.67	50.0
Post graduates	37.00	30.77	28.57	27.0	25.00	46.67	32.9

Figure D: Educational Background of CCC members

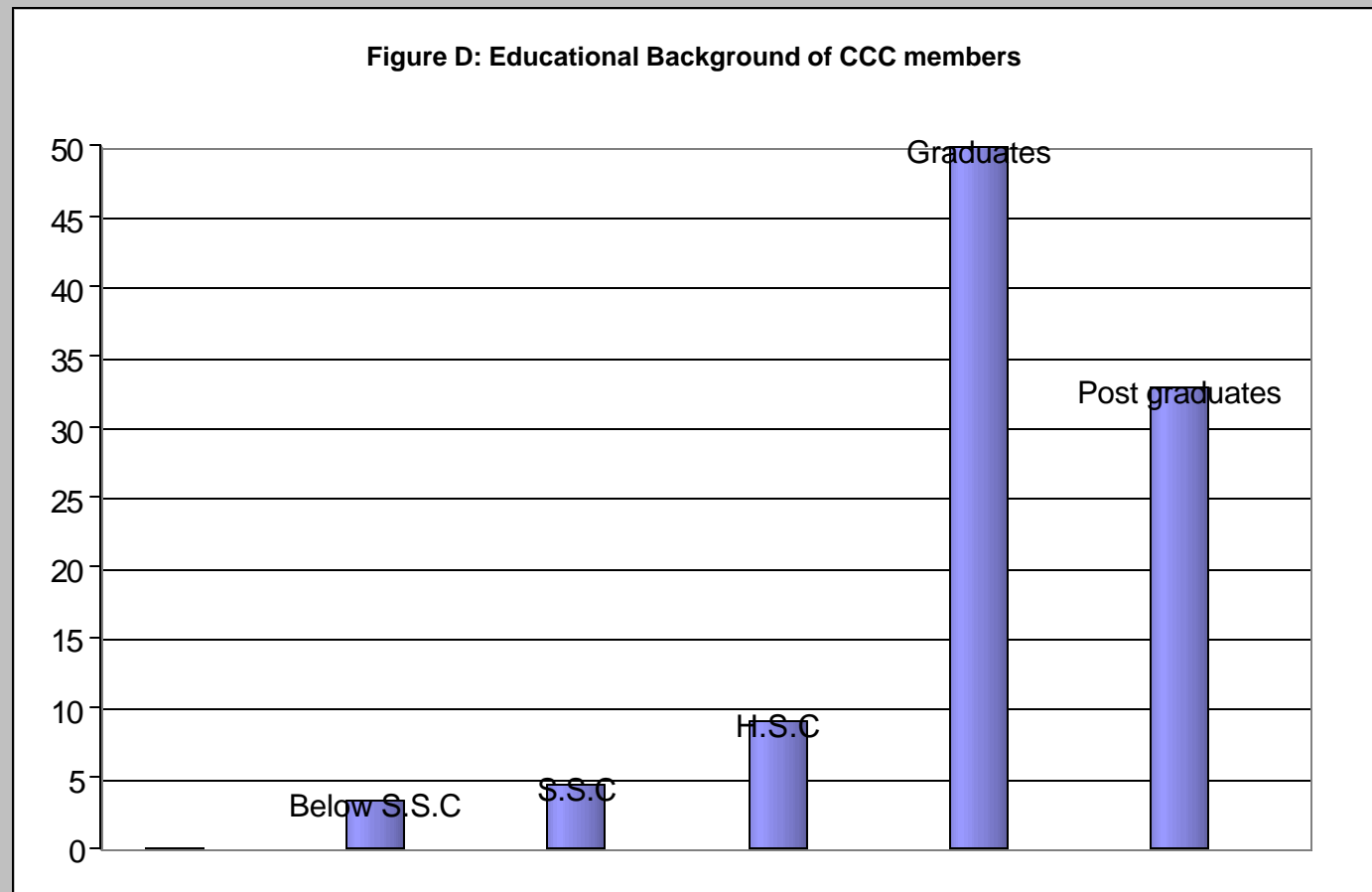


Table D: Religion of the CCC members

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Religion of the CCC members</i>						<i>Total</i>
	Mymensingh sadar	Muktagacha Mymensingh	Jamalpur sadra	Nalitabari Sherpur	Madhupur Tangail	Kishorganj sadar	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Islam	74.00	61.00	92.90	80.00	75.00	80.00	77.27
Hindu	26.00	39.00	7.10	20.00	16.67	20.00	21.59
Christian	00	00	000	00	8.33	00	1.14

Figure E: Religious status of CCC members

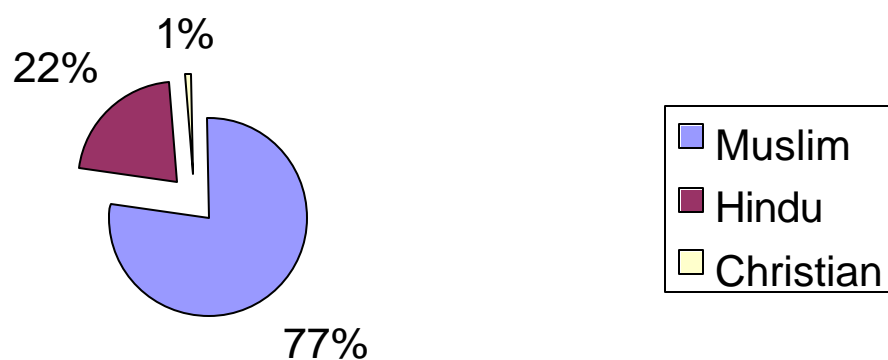
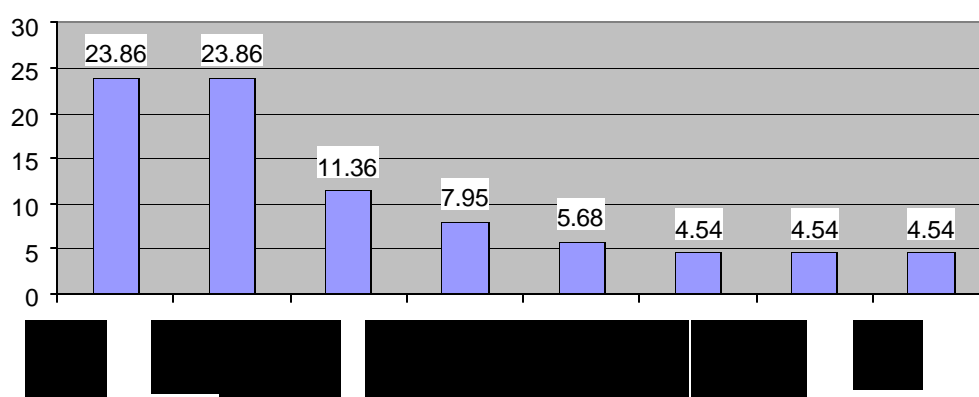


Table E: Professional background of CCC members

Name of main profession	Percentage of the members
Professor and teacher	23.86
Lawyer	23.86
Journalist	7.95
Business	11.36
Govt. service	1.13
Private service	3.39
Farmer	2.26
Elected representatives	4.54
NGOs	4.54
Doctor	4.54
Student	1.13
Imam	1.13
Retired teacher	5.68
Retired govt. officer	2.26
Cultural activist	1.13
House wife	1.13

Figure F:Occupational status of CCC members



3.3 Characteristics of the CCC areas:

TIB identified 16 criteria to select the CCC areas. We could meet 13 criteria in this respect. And rest of the criteria could not be met.

Table 3.3 Criteria for area selection

<i>SL</i>	<i>Identified Criteria</i>	<i>Status of the CCC areas</i>
1	This will be in same region, like: greater Mymensingh.	✓
2	Distance from Dhaka will be minimum.	✓
3	Locations will be little more close to each other.	✓
4	Visiting the locations by TI-B personnel will be easier.	✓
5	Each location will be a full parliamentary constituency	5
6	Preferably each location will be a full thana.	✓
7	Minimum 2 locations will be pourasava (municipality).	✓
8	Location will be administrative unit, like Thana, Municipality, and District etc.	✓
9	Out of 6 constituencies, MPs will be from AL-3, BNP- 2, and JP or JI-1.	5
10	Availability of different facilities, transport, lodging, communication i.e. road, rail, water communication, phone, fax.	✓
11	Availability of suitable /known persons.	✓
12	Existing networks of NGOs and other professional bodies, availability of organizations.	✓
13	One location may be in border areas with check post.	✓
14	The location will be equally in urban and rural areas.	✓
15	The MPs will be overall co-operative and helpful to us and he/ she would spare some times for us.	5
16	Sufficient number of Govt. institutions, offices and activities should locate there.	✓

3.4 Characteristics of the CCC members

Before forming the CCC, the NIP identified 15 essential and 8 preferential criteria. On the basis of the identified essential and preferential criteria, we selected the CCC members. But all of the selected CCC members met 14 essential criteria. Only 7% of the selected CCC members could not met one essential criterion. .

Table 3.4 (a) Essential criteria of CCC members

<i>SL</i>	<i>Essential Criteria</i>	<i>Mymensingh</i>	<i>Muktagacha</i>	<i>Jamalpur</i>	<i>Nalitabari</i>	<i>Madhupur</i>	<i>Kishorganj</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Person of integrity	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	100%
2.	Transparent person	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
3.	Respected for professional and private life	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
4.	No known skeletons in the cupboard	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
5.	Influential person	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
6.	Have a track record of activism	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
7.	Permanent citizen of Bangladesh	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
8.	Solvent person	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
9.	Resident of the locality	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
10.	Involved in bona fide legal activities	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
11.	Legal source of income	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
12.	Known source of income	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
13.	Not involved in party politics	Met for 79%	Met 85%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 93%	93%
14.	Not a charged, under-trial or convicted person	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
15.	Not a financially	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%

bankrupt person

TIB identified 8 preferential criteria to select the CCC members. All of the selected CCC members met six preferential criteria. We could not get information on income tax for all selected CCC members. We also couldn't met the essential criteria on educational qualification for all of the selected CCC members.

Table 3.4 (b) Preferential criteria of CCC members

<i>SL</i>	<i>Preferential Criteria</i>	<i>Mymensingh</i>	<i>Muktagacha</i>	<i>Jamalpur</i>	<i>Nalitabari</i>	<i>Madhupur</i>	<i>Kishorganj</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Well-known concerned person	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	100%
2	Optimistic, enlightened, tolerant and patriotic person	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
3	Educated minimum S.S.C	-do-	Met for 77%	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	97%
4	Income tax payer	100% Unknown	100% Unknown	100% Unknown	100% Unknown	100% Unknown	100% Unknown	100% Unknown
5	A pro-active, fit person	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	Met for 100%	100%
6	Aware about societal issues	-do-	-do-	-do-	86%	-do-	-do-	100%
7	Minimum age 25	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%
8	Not be an impecunious	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-	100%

3.5 On going activities of the CCC of Six areas:

3. 5.1 Report Card on Primary Education:

The report card on primary education has been completed. The findings of the report was given amongst the CCC members. Focus Group Discussion was held in Mymensingh, Muktagacha, Nalitabari, Jamalpur, Madhupur, and in Kishorganj on the report card on primary education in the second quarter of 2001. The main agenda was the findings of the report on primary education and how CCC will work on this report card. All of the CCC gave some suggestions to enrich the report card. They also decided to try to curb corruption, which has been revealed by the survey in primary education through the following plans:

- (i) They will arrange press conferences in their own areas on the findings of the report card.
- (ii) The committees of concerned citizens will arrange a number of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with different label of education officials such as upazilla, district and secretariat.
- (iii) The committees of concerned citizens (CCC) will sit with the leaders of different teachers association.
- (iv) The committees of concerned citizens (CCC) will sit with the guardians of the students.
- (v) The committees of concerned citizens (CCC) will sit with the food distributors.

3. 5.2 Report Card on Health:

The data collection, tabulation and analysis of data has been finished. The report writing is going on. We think, we would be able to release it by the next quarter (July – September, 2001).

3. 5.3 Mobile theatre show on the findings of the report card on primary education:

TIB and Mymensingh CCC jointly organized a mobile theatre group in Mymensingh. The mobile theatre group are disseminating the findings through theatre show. The main objective of the mobile theatre is to create awareness amongst the people regarding their rights. Primarily, the mobile theatre group will perform 12 shows in six CCC areas. In each of the CCC area, two show will be performed. Two shows were performed in Nalitabari in June, 2001. More than five hundred audiences were present in the two show.

3. 5.4 Anti-corruption Procession:

The Nalitabari CCC organized an anti-corruption procession in 29th June, 2001. All of the CCC members of Nalitabari and hundred of people joined in the anti-corruption procession. Prof. Muzzaffer Ahmed, a member of the Board of Trustees of TIB, Executive Director of TIB and other officers of TIB joined in the procession.

3.5.5 Seminar on the “Role of civil society in curbing corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh”

The CCC of Mymensingh organized a seminar entitled “ **The Role of civil society in curbing corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh**” on 26th May, 2001 at Mymensingh district council auditorium. Professor Muzaffer Ahmad of Dhaka University presented a paper on “Corruption in Bangladesh and Good governance” while Professor Jati Sarker, a CCC member of Mymensingh presented another on “Corruption:Society:Socio-cultural Movement”. Chairman of TIB Board of Trustees Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid attended the seminar as the chief guest while Shamsul Islam, convenor of the CCC, presided over the seminar.

3.5.6 Information gathering and dissemination on “How to get services from Public Service Delivery Institutions”

The Mymensingh CCC are gathering information on some of the public institutions on how people can easily get services from a public institutions. They disseminate thses information through leaflet, mobile theatre.

3.5.7 Report card on electoral transparency

All of the CCC decided to publish the background of the candidates of the upcoming national election. They will collect information from the candidates of the upcoming national election by an interview schedule. The interview schedule has been prepared. The background of the candidates will be distributed amongst the people through published posters. The CCC are awaiting to get the permission of Election Commission.

3.5.8 Research on “Budgetary allocation and corruption in different public works”

The Mymensingh CCC decided to monitor a public works. They will find out the corruption in public works.

CHAPTER FOUR

ADVICE AND INFORMATION CENTER

4.1 Introduction:

The third component of NIP is the establishment of an Advice and Information Center (AIC), which is closely related to the setting up of CCC. The latest information regarding the extent, nature and location of corruption in Bangladesh will flow into this central clearing-house from the CCC. The proposed AIC under NIP would be housed at Mymensingh.

The AIC under the project will compile and manage information from the CCC throughout the country as well as obtain data from other sources such as newspapers and research. The AIC will also supervise replication of the corruption surveys at specified time intervals continue to follow-up on national progress in the fight against corruption.

The AIC will also administer the task of disseminating information and advice to the public via quarterly newsletters, reports, academic papers, press releases and press conferences. The AIC will also co - ordinate the findings of the 'report cards' generated by the CCC across geographic regions in order to foster competition for integrity throughout the country. It will collect information about the 'islands of integrity', which have been formed and then report those through appropriate media.

Other long-term objectives of the AIC would be to develop creative ways to compile and analyze data, such as formulating a vulnerability index that measures the effect of corruption on different demographic groups. It would assist in publishing a corruption almanac that lists data in tables and charts, which can be used to make comparisons across the country and among nations.

The NIP team has taken the following activities to establish AIC;

1. News Scan Database;
2. Report Card on Primary Education;
3. Report Card on Health; and

4. Information gathering and dissemination on “How to get services from public service delivery institutions”.
5. Research on “Corruption in recruitment in public offices in Mymensingh”
6. Research on “Budgetary allocation and corruption in different public works”
1. Survey on “Public officials perception on local public institutions in terms of their transparency, integrity and accountability through cross-check of opinions of different institutions”
9. Report card survey on the crisis of secondary book.

4.2 News scan database:

A database on corruption news reported in the national and local dailies has been established for the proposed AIC. There are several steps in the study. Samples are collected from published stories in sixteen widely used national and five local dailies. The NIP team is using a data capture form. Data Capture form is the input sheet for data analysis. Various cross checking methods are put in place to ensure reliability of these samples. Then follows the justification procedure by random selection of some stories. This corroboration procedure is necessary to ensure validity of these samples in the Database. The second corruption database report (July-December 2000) was published On 13th April, 2001. (See Annexure) The list of activities is given below with quarterly breakdown:

Table4.2: List of activities of database

<i>SL</i>	<i>List of activities</i>	<i>Completed in the first year, 2000</i>	<i>Completed in the first quarter, 2001</i>	<i>Completed in the second quarter, 2001</i>	<i>Target in the third quarter, 2001</i>
01.	Development of data collection instrument	*			
02.	Selection of the corruption stories	*	Continued	To be Continued	To be Continued
03.	Computerization of data	*	Continued	To be Continued	To be Continued
04.	Compilation of data	*	Continued	To be Continued	To be Continued
05.	Analysis of the data	*	Continued	To be Continued	To be Continued

06.	Report preparation	*	Continued	To be Continued	To be Continued
07.	Dissemination of the findings	*		Started	To be continued

4.3 Report card:

Public Affairs Centre carried out ‘Report Cards’ assessment in several cities and sectors of public service (in India) and TIB has demonstrated the potency of this mechanism to create national level benchmarks. These efforts, designed and conducted in collaboration with committed local stakeholders, have led to many creative innovations and partnerships. Experiences with Report Cards, both national and international, have amply demonstrated its potential to effectively demand more public accountability and also in providing a credible database to facilitate proactive civil society responses.

TIB is committed to improving the standard of education and to curb corruption from the education sector and has therefore decided to produce a number of report cards on education sector mainly at primary school level. The report cards will be used as a catalyst for local officials to make changes where necessary in the manner services are delivered. TIB will establish a number of Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC) in selected sites of Bangladesh. In these areas, the CCC will use the report cards as an advocacy tool. NIP team has decided to produce another report card on health. NIP team conducted a report card survey on the crisis of secondary books. The result of the survey was released on 22nd March, 2001.

4.3.1 Report card on primary education:

The report card on primary education has been completed in this quarter. The NIP team prepared nine report cards on primary education. Eight report cards for eight areas, one report card for all areas. (See annexure)

4.3.2 Report card on health

4.3.2 (a) Goals and Objectives:

The broad goal of producing report card on health sector is to **“promote integrity and curb corruption in the health sector in selected sites of Bangladesh through the participation of recipients of health services.”** The specific objectives of report card on the health sector are to:

- Generate citizens’ feedback on the degree of satisfaction with the services provided by thana/district health complex

- ❑ Provide an instrument to assess and highlight dimensions of the services provided by health services providers.
- ❑ Catalyze citizens groups into collective action to demand higher quality treatment and services, more responsive and reliable services by health complexes located in the selected sites of Bangladesh.
- ❑ Serve as a diagnostic tool for the authorities to identify problem spots or deficient areas that need attention within the medical authorities.
- ❑ Encourage the medical authorities to initiate patient friendly practices and policies, internal performance measures, and increased transparency in operations.
- ❑ Find out the nature and extent of corruption in health sector.

4.3.2 (b) Area selection:

TIB will produce report cards in six CCC areas and two control areas. The six CCC areas and control areas have been selected based on a number of criteria. The CCC areas are:

- ❑ Madhupur of Tangail
- ❑ Mymensingh sadar thana
- ❑ Muktagacha of Mymensingh
- ❑ Jamalpur sadar thana
- ❑ Nalitabari of Sherpur
- ❑ Kishorganj sadar thana

The control areas are:

- ❑ Gouripur of Mymensingh
- ❑ Sarishabari of Jamalpur

4.3.2 (c) Methodology:

The report card on health sector is being prepared by using sample survey. Simple random sampling techniques have been used for selecting indoor patients samples. Accidental sampling techniques have been used for outdoor patients. Two types of structured interview schedules have been developed for data collection, one for indoor patients and another for outdoor patients. The data collections have been completed. The report card will be produced for eight of the selected areas. The survey has been focused on two service recipients. They are: indoor patients and outdoor patients.

4.3.3 Summary of the activities of report card preparation:

The lists of activities are given below with a quarterly breakdown:

<i>SL.</i>	<i>List of activities</i>	<i>Health</i>			
		Completed in the first year, 2000	Completed in the first quarter, 2001	Completed in the second quarter, 2001	Target in the third quarter, 2001
01.	Development of data collection instrument	*			
02.	Make a start of data collection	*			
03.	Complete the data collection	*			
04.	Analysis of data collection	*	*		
05.	Report card preparation			*	
06.	Dissemination of the report card				*

4.4 Survey on “Public officials perception on local public institutions in terms of their transparency, integrity and accountability through cross-check of opinions of different institutions”

The CCC members of Mymensingh are conducting a survey on “Public officials perception on local public institutions in terms of their transparency, integrity and accountability. the process takes the form of cross-checking opinions of public officials of different institutions”. The methodology, sampling design, sample size, and analysis plan could not be identified by the second quarter of 2001.

4.5 Information gathering and dissemination on “How to get services from public service delivery institutions”:

The NIP team decided to gather information on how to get services from public service delivery institutions. They also decided to distribute it through published manual. They will start of gathering information from this quarter. They also arrange a group discussion on how to gather and disseminate information on public services delivery institutions.

CHAPTER FIVE

National Integrity Workshops

5.1.Introduction:

The fourth component of the NIP is the holding of national integrity workshops, based on the experiences of the first three components, the fourth component will be held. The NIP team decided to conduct a number of workshops during the project period.

1. Manual on Committees of Concerned Citizens
2. Report Card on Primary education
3. Report Card on Health
4. News Scan Database
5. The Report on Bureau of Anti-Corruption
6. The Report on Comptroller and Auditor General office
7. The Report on Public Accounts Committee
8. The Role of Civil Society in Curbing Corruption and Improve Governance
9. Report Card Methodology – an advocacy tool in curbing corruption, improving transparency and accountability

5.2 Seminar on “The role of civil society in curbing corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh”

The Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC) of Mymensingh sadar of TIB organized a seminar entitled “The role of civil society in curbing corruption and Transparency International Bangladesh” on 26th May, 2001 at Mymensingh district council auditorium. Professor Muzaffer Ahmad of Dhaka University presented a paper on “ Corruption in Bangladesh and Good Governance” while Professor Jatin Sarkar presented another on “Corruption: Society: Socio-cultural Movement” Chairman of TIB Board of Trustees Professor Khan Sarwar Murshid attended the seminar as the chief guest while Shamsul Islam, convenor of the CCC, presided over the seminar. Former Comptroller and Auditor General (C& AG) M. Hafizuddin Khan attended the programme as a special guest. Representatives of different professional groups in

the locality, a number of diplomatic missions in Dhaka and the district administration also took part in the seminar.

Expressing concern over the existing degree of corruption in the society, Prof. Murshid said, "There is no easy way to overcome this situation unless we are honest and prepared to sacrifice." He stressed the need for concerted movement in curbing corruption.

Prof. Jatin Sarker in his paper said, "We have not been able to be free ourselves from the corruption of colonial reign. We can not expect a sound and corruption-free society unless our politics is sound and corruption-free," he observed. Referring to different studies conducted by the TIB, Prof. Muzzafer Ahmad said lack of accountability, weak administration, no incentive for honesty and political influence on administration are responsible for the rise in corruption.

Reviewing his career of 25 years as a government servant, the former C & AG Hafizuddin Khan said corruption is gradually increasing. He further stated, "The society still has some good people who are yet to give in to corruption. Other wise, the consequences of corruption would have been far worse.

There was a discussion panel of five at the seminar, comprising of Prof. Khandakar Mujahidul Haq and Prof. Sumita Naha, both from Anandamohan College, Prof. M Asrafuzzaman Selim of Agriculture University, Taleya Rehman of Democracywatch and Advocate Anisur Rahman Khan. A number of national and local dailies covered the seminar the following day (17th May).

5.3 Work shop through mobile theater show on "Systemic corruption in primary education: Role of mobile theatre in creating awareness among people"

TIB decided to conduct thirteen workshops through mobile theatre on "Systemic corruption in primary education: Role of mobile theatre in creating awareness among people" in six CCC areas. TIB conducted thirteen workshops in four CCC areas. Three workshops were conducted in the second quarter of 2001.

5.4 First workshop on "Systemic corruption in primary education: Role of mobile theatre in creating awareness among people"

The Mymensingh CCC and TIB organized a workshop on "Systemic corruption in primary education: Role of mobile theatre in creating awareness among people" on 12th June, 2001 at Balashpur,

Mymensingh. More than two hundred people from different segments of the society were present. TIB, Mymensingh CCC and Democracywatch jointly formed a mobile theatre group. Through mobile theatre, it is trying to disseminate the rights of the students of primary education and the corruption is facing by the students. The main objective of the mobile theatre is to create awareness among the students about the rights of the students. The participants of the workshop made the following comments on the mobile theatre:

- ❑ The drama is fine.
- ❑ The subject matter of the drama is simple and the way of presentations is easy to understand.
- ❑ People would be able to know the corruption in primary education.
- ❑ If this kind of drama can show among illiterate people, they would be helpful.
- ❑ The number of songs regarding corruption should be increased.
- ❑ It is necessary to increase such organization like TIB.
- ❑ No works can be done without money in primary school.
- ❑ The teachers do not evaluate the guardians.
- ❑ All of us should work together in curbing corruption.
- ❑ Propaganda should increase against corruption.
- ❑ The anti-corruption organization should meet with the poor people.
- ❑ This kind of drama should conduct all over the country.

5.5 Second and third workshops on “Systemic corruption in primary education: Role of mobile theatre in creating awareness among people”

The Nalitabari CCC organized two workshops at two different places in Nalitabari on 29th June, 2001. More than five hundred people from different segments were present during the first workshop. At the second workshop, thousand of people from different segments of the society were present.

5.6 Completed in the second quarter, 2001:

The NIP team conducted four workshops in the second quarter of 2001. We expect to conduct ten workshops in the third quarter of 2001.

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Chapter six

Lessons learned and recommendations

6.1 Fact-Finding Exercise:

Initially it was decided that TIB should finish the FFE on three watchdog agencies within three months. But in reality it has taken TIB one and half year to complete the FFE. The officials were very helpful and

have tried to give us information. Some of them also want to reform their organizations from within but because of the Official Secrets Act 1923, TIB could not gather more substantial information. TIB also realized that it is necessary to monitor the performance of these watchdog agencies. TIB has decided to prepare report cards on these three watchdog agencies periodically. By preparing report cards, TIB will be able to monitor the performance of these three watchdog agencies.

6.2 Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCC):

TIB initially identified 16 criteria to select the CCC areas. But, in reality TIB used 13 criteria. TIB identified 15 essential and 8 preferential criteria to select the members of CCC. TIB could use 14 essential and 6 preferential criteria. TIB decided to involve minimum 25% female members. But TIB could not reach that target and could involve 21% female members. TIB also tried to involve government officials but notwithstanding their support they felt that involvement with TIB could jeopardize their employment record.

6.3 Advice and Information Center:

We are now in the process of establishing the AIC in Mymensingh to be based at the CCC office.

6.4 National Integrity Workshops:

The CCC members are organizing and conducting such workshops. They have decided to conduct 13 workshops on mobile theatre and the general public is showing a high level of interest on mobile theatre.